#### MEMPHIS APPEAL

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GALLAWAY & MEATING. Terms of Subscription Daily & Weekly

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To Contributors and Correspondents. of general interest, but such must always be ac Our mail-books are kept by postoffices, and not by

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M. O. GALLAWAY,

TUESDAY, : : JUNE 24, 1879.

VOTE FOR THE SETTLEMENT. On the seventh of August the people of four. This will be most gratifying, as every Tennessee we hear of no serious opposition to the legislature are the trustees of the people, and a vote should be cast on the seventh of manding an acceptance of a final settlement | that they cannot speak, nor caress or fondle; of the State debt.

#### TEACHERS' INSTITUTE AT BOLL. VAR.

that every arrangement has been made our correspondent points to. by the people of Bolivar for the reception and entertainment of visiting sions. In this manner are the views and ex- left Chattanooga. He has gone south, periences of all brought out and profitable results accomplished. Nor are these meetings exclusively for teachers. Citizens generally are solicited to attend and participate. Especially are school directors urged to manifeat their interest by being present and taking an active part. Nor are the justitutes designed exclusively as meetings of public school teachers. Private school-teachers, also, are requested to manifest their professional zeal and efficiency by giving their valuable aid to these interesting re-unions of the profession." We hope these requests and injunctions of Colonel Trousdale will be remembered, and, as he says, that not merely those who, as teachers, are directly interested in the maintenance and growth of our school system, but all who have an appreciation of the value of education, will make it a point to attend and so encourage and hold up the hands of our laborious and pains-taking edu-

UNITE AND CONQUER. The next Presidential battle is not to fought on the Ohio idea, the New England idea or the southern idea, but on the fundamental idea that there shall be a free ballot, that the people in exercising the right of suffrage shall not be controlled and overawed by marshals, supervisors and Federal soldiers. Free elections constitute the essence of American liberty. The currency question is of minor importance in comparison with an issuinvolving the very existence of the govern ment. To talk about what sort of currency we should have when the very existence of our republican institutions are imperilled, in as silly as to discuss what sort of furniture should adorn the house, when the building is on lire. The Democratic party will reconcile all its conflicting views on questions of mere policy and go into the next contest demanding that full and fair expression shall be give to the ballot after it has been cast unawed ! hired minions. The untrammeled right of the people to elect their own rulers was wantonly invaded in 1876. The machinery under which this infamy was accomplished is still in existence, ready to repeat its dirty work, and the Democrats insist that it be destroyed. The party which by its use succeeded in thwarting the popular will refuse to surrender it. The contest between the Democrats, the Republicans and their fraudulent President, during the called session of congress, has forced this issue in the two hundred thousand roubles, approaching canvass for the Presidency. The people will be called upon to settle it at the polls. The southern people have no issue no candidate for either the Presidency or the Vice-Presidency. They ask for no pensions to their manned soldiers, or aid for the cemeteries of the Confederate dead. They do not expect as many southern claims will be paid under a Democratic administration as would be allowed, and have been allowed, by the Republican party when in power. But they will join the national Democracy in demand-

ectional issues were raised, the south was livided like the north. Kentucky, now castng an overwhelming majority for the Democratic party, used to be equally as solid against Democracy. Other southern States voted against the Democratic party, but comnon misfortuses and common sufferings forced the south to unite against its foes and n support of the Democratic party, the only organization that sympathized with our people and warred upon the infamous outrages by which the south was robbed and ruined. The Republican party does not want | Fire Three or Four Velleys into the peace, as strife is essential to its existence. So long as this party lives there will be no peace, prosperity or fraternal feeling in this

AN APPEAL FOR THE MULE. EDITORS APPRAL-While standing in the ront rank deing reeman service in able and per-istent advocacy of whatever tends to the commer-ial, sanitary and educational interests of Memphis, reditable alike to your head and heart, will you not evel your batteries and fire a few rounds into the rued abuses of the patient burden-bearers, that when without examing almost the poor dumb cruel abuses of the patient burden-bearers, that labor without cousing, almost—the poor dumb mules that furnish the force for the street railway? Always on the go. 'from early morn to dewy eve'—in sunshine and in rain, in the day time and in the night time, they tramp, tramp, tramp—no Sunday rest for them. But the constant labor is not the greatest compaint they would make could they speak. Burdens too heavy to bear, cruel drivers who sensetimes strike them with iron rods, badly adjusted gear chading the raw and bloody shoulders, lazy stable-grooms who scarcely greom them at all, would all be held up to the gaze of beaevolent men and women as so many appeals in their behalf, praying for good treatment at the lands of their masters.

We make a conspicuous place for the comnunication of our correspondent in the hope that it will reach benevolent eyes and go home to benevolent hearts. The merciful man is merciful to his beast. To put it in Tennessee will be called upon to vote for or the phraseology of the day, the prudent man, against the proposed settlement of the State | who saves all he can and does not despise debt. In another column will be found the the day of small things, even the parsimoniviews of several of the newspapers of the ous man, is merciful to his horse and mule, State, which indicate that the people will ac- and takes all the care he can of them. He cept a settlement on the basis of fifty and does not tax them beyond their powers of endurance, he does not load them so that man who has the great material interests of they have to strain beyond their natural pullthe State at heart is anxious to have this ing power or capacity, he does not beat them question taken out of politics and finally set- and so break their spirit and temper; on the tled upon a basis which will inflict no dis- contrary, he is kind and considerate to them honor upon the credit of the State. In West and is economical of their strength, well knowing that their storehouse of power, the settlement which the bondholders have when persistently overdrawn upon, like accepted. We shall not, therefore, go into that of man under like circumstances, an elaborate discussion of the question, and soon gives way, and death and loss is the rehere allude to it merely to induce the people to sult. There is a wonderful economy in the turn out and vote. The representatives of gentle treatment of beasts of burden. Treat them kindly and make them know that you are their friend, and they will return it to you August which should be unequivocal in de- a thousand fold. It is true they are dumb,

but they can, after their own honest fashion, show forth their joy at the presence of a good master and sometimes do viciously make return in kind to a cruel one. We make return in kind to a cruel one. We herek, nineteen years old; James Chum, nineteen years old; Jame On the twenty-fifth, twenty sixth and twenty-seventh instant a trachers' institute will be held at Bolivar, Hardeman county, which we hope will be largely attended. These conventions are becoming such a power for good in this State that it behooves every for good in this State that it behooves every progressive and intelligent teacher, either in the public or private schools, to attend and the public or private schools, to attend and take part in the exercises. We understand the public of t

FROM the Chattanooga Times we learn teachers, and that round-trip tickets will be | that the forger, James M. Hoge, through his sold at Memphis to-day, at four dollars and brother, Colonel E. F. Hoge, who is a promforty-five cents, good until Monnday, the inent lawyer of Atlanta, arranged everythirtieth. State Superintendent Leon Trous- | thing, so far as money matters are concerned dale has this to say in regard to this Bolivar | satisfactorily, and the aggrieved parties coninstitute: "The brief time allowed for pre- sented to withdraw their charge, except as to paring the programme has delayed its the criminality of his actions, which was to printing and transmission to the counties have been decided before a tribunal of jusof the tenth congressional district. Teach- tice. But in deference to the feelings of his ers whose names are not included in the reg- brother, and respect for the gray hairs of his ular work are respectfully and earnestly in- aged father and mother, and to save the State vited to attend and participate in the discus- the expense of a prosecution, Mr. Hoge has

DENIS KEARNEY says that Uncle Sam's promise to pay is good enough for him, "and a great deal better than the promise of the threving cormorants who are bleeding the country under the sanction and assistance of that infamous scoundrel, John Sherman, secretary of the treasury." Denis is the great

### leader of the National party.

THE enthusiasm with which Talmage is reeived abroad suggests his name for the Presidency. So says the Chicago Tribune, between two of its paroxysms of abusing and cursing the south.

### SUNDAY TELEGRAMS.

Alexandria, June 22: Faloat Pasha has Berlin, Jone 22: Field-Marshal von Man-

teuffel will be proclaimed governor of Alsace Vienna, June 22: The court will go into mourning for ten days on account of the death of the prince imperial of France. Caire, Egypt, June 22: The khedive has eclined to abdicate, and has referred the

English and French consuls-general to the London, June 22: A dispatch from Madrid says it is stated that the budget will show that the expenditures will be balanced by the

London, June 22: A dispatch from Paris eports that Prince Jerome Napoleon will tenders to the imperial throne.

London, June 22: A Berlin corresponden ays the act of Prince Gortschakoff passing through Berlin swithout visiting Prince Bismarck is much commented upon.

Havans, June 22: Advices from Santo Do ningo report that congress has authorized he government to conclude a treaty with the nited States for a free exchange of produce. London, June 22: The attempt of the rince of Wales and the Duke of Edinburgh lay the corner-stone of the New Eddystone abthouse failed in consequence of rough

Constantinople, June 22: The Porte has pened negotiations with the powers with a new to securing Suezerian rights to the sulan, but will leave purely the Egyptian side the question take its course.

London, June 22: A correspondent from Serlin reports that there were seventeen hunired and thirty conflagrations in Russia during the month of May, occasioning a loss of Philadelphia, June 22: J. H. Wuttin was

arrested on the train here this morning. while on his way to New York, on the charge of embezzlement, the arrest being made on a of their own to push forward. They have telegram from the chief of police of Louis

London, June 22: A dispatch from Berlin A Filles messenger reports that the Fekta Tarkomans have made an incursion to the Persian province of Budsbanurt, and destroyed two hundred and forty-five places. Russian troops from Cancasus are arriving at

## I'chikistan to end the invasion.

A Princess Royal of Zanzibar. New York Tribune: "In a Berlin police art not long ago, a servant girl was ac supervisors and Federal soldiers from the cused by her mistress of gross negligence and polls, and a return to the modes and methods | When the judge asked the plaintiff, a simply by which all former elections were controlled from the days of Washington until the advent of Grant's administration, when the process of Zazzbar. Her declaration, at first discredited, proved to be Radicals conceived the idea of perpetuating their power by just such infamies as made reigning sultan of Zanzibar, whose displeas-Hayes President after he was defeated before the people. In such a contest the south will show by her vote that she is still solid, not in support of war hatreds, but for a restoration of the government to the principles upon which it was founded. It is vain for the Republican party to pretend that it is alarmed by the it was founded. It is vain for the Republican party to pretend that it is alarmed by the solidity of the south, for when every State in the south was represented by solid delega-tions of carpetbag Radicals, we heard no complaint of a solid south. It is the dread tions of carpetbag Radicals, we heard no complaint of a solid south. It is the dread of a return of this period of rascality and rapine which will keep the south solid. There is no Democrat in this country who believes in Democrat in this country who believes in the State, who had a solid south. It is the dread of her late indicates of her late in the solid solid. There is no Democrat in this country who believes in the solid solid. There is no Democrat in this country who believes in the solid solid. There is no Democrat in this country who believes in the solid solid. There is now likely and pricking or pinching the solid solid. There is now likely and pricking or pinching the solid solid. There is now likely and pricking or pinching the solid solid. There is now likely and pricking or pinching the solid solid. There is now likely and pricking or pinching the solid solid. There is now likely and pricking or pinching the solid solid. There is now likely and pricking or pinching the solid solid. There is now likely and pricking or pinching the solid solid. There is now likely and pricking the solid solid. There is now likely and in the cannot see instant to the solid solid. There is now likely and in the cannot see in the solid solid. There is now likely and in the cannot see in the solid soli is no Democrat in this country who believes | ance. She is now living in Berlin and gain-

#### A BLOODY PICNIC.

The Bokamian Sharpshooters, a "Gallant" Military Company of Chicago, Rush upon a Crowd of Unarmed Citizens with Fixed Bayonets and Sabers, and Afterward

Helpless Throng, the Entire Business Resulting in the Death of Three or Four and Wounding of Several Others.

CHICAGO, June 22.—One of the armed ompanies, which under a recent act of the egislature must shortly cease to exist, beame involved in a difficulty with some unarmed people this afternoon, which resulted time threatened the integrity and best integr mian sharp-shooters association, composed of some twenty individuals, had a picnic to-day at Silver-leaf grove, corner Ogden and Western avenues. During a dance one of the sharpooters engaged in a quarrel with Valney Clark, a visitor, and after using him up pretty badly, had him ejected from the ground. He stated his grievance to the crowd outside the gates, and gaining some sympathy, these inaugurated an indiscrimi nate throwing of sticks and stones into the losure where the picnic was being held The lieutenant of the company, Frank Ladweig, ordered the long-roll sounded and the bayonets fixed. A charge was immediately made toward the gate, and the crowded were bayonetted and sabred until they fell back. The company reformed outside the gate in single file, facing the street, and loading

their gues

FIRED A VOLLEY INTO THE CROWD. They immediately reloaded, and again fired, each sharpshooter picking out his man. It is stated that three or four volleys were fired in all. the weapons used were muzzl oading Springfield muskets, the cartridges being composed of nine buckshot each. As soon as the affair became known, two squads f police repaired to the scene, and arrested the whole company. They formed in marching order, under the American flag, and proeded to the West Madison street station, where they are now incarcerated, charged with murder, and guarded by a heavy detachment of police. The names of those arrested are as follows (the captain of the com pany not having been present during the af-fray): First-Lieutenant Frank Ludweic, thirty-three years old; Second-Lieutenan Charles Raus, twenty-nine years old; John C. Cadweck, twenty-five years old; John Raichart, seventeen years old; Frank Nemick, thirty-two years old; Frank Kopery, nineteen years old; James Nachman, eighteen

een holding a picnic outside the city to-day, made no effort on their return to release the risoners. It seems that the picnic was given by a Bohemian Sunday-school, and that a merous gang of drunken roughs had all long given considerable trouble, until finally one in charge of matters sent for the sharpshooters as a protection. They arrived about three o'clock, and shortly after that me the trouble began, as above related. The lieutenant to-night denies that he gave the order to fire, but says that after he had cleared the grounds by a bayonet charge there was such a rain of stones and bricks that his men began a desultory fire without orders. The members of the company all refuse to talk. Seventeen are retained, the others having been released. The arrival of the police to conduct them to the station robably saved them from the personal vioence which was threatened by the surround ng excited mob, numbering two thousand The following is believed to be a complete ist of the casualties: Valentine Clark, se wounded by blows on the head; D. H. Wilkie, three inch bayonet wound in the left temple; John Donahue, left side of jawone shattered and shot through the body low the left nipple and said to have died Henry Wins, body and neck; Albert Jenckins, right shoulder; a little boy, name un-known; Daniel M'Carthy, cut with a bayonet.

### THE STATE DEBT.

The Proposed Fifty and Four Settle ment-We Can Pay It and Never Feel it-And it Ought to be Ratified as the Best Thing We Can De.

The leading papers of the State are speak ng out on the State-debt question, and nearly all are for the fifty and four settlement, upon which the people will be called upon to vote in a few days. The following are among the latest opinions of the press:

IT IS THE BEST THING THAT IS OFFERED Columbia Herald: "We do not know that discussion of the proposition submitted to the people on the seventh of August in regard to the State debt, will have any influence or do any good. The presumption is it, except the soldiers themselves?" that the people by this time fully understand , and are prepared to say how they will act. Our own opinion, we have no disposition either to conceal or to obtrude upon the pub-While in many respects the settlement does not suit us, yet to give peace and quiet to the country, to stop the agitation of a The merchants of Vera Cruz, considering question which is doing us so much injury in the recent law for the suppression of contrabusiness point of view, we are willing to support it with the hope that it may result in a settlement of the question. The bondolders think they do not get enough under this settlement, while some of the people think they get too much. While in many spects it is not what it should be, it is much etter than no settlement. If left unsettled

hang over We may avoid payment for the present, but we may cause future burdens to be placed upon the people which will, deed, be grievous. In attempting to escape the payment of the whole debt, by refusing a mpromise, we may be adopting the means fastening the whole debt upon us arrevocably in the future. We are paying every advantages of a musical year indirectly, by lost confidence and destroyed credit, a large portion of the debt. and in a few years we will lose in this way more than the whole debt. We are willing to try the fifty and four settlement as the best thing that is offered, hoping and trusting that it may succeed, and knowing that f it does not, the consequences will be disas trous to the State and to all her people While we express our own opinions freely, we are willing for others to entertain theirs

without let or hindrance from us.' WE CAN PAY IT AND NEVER FEEL IT. Purdy Independent: "We believe the sentiment in M'Nairy county is strongly in favor fifty and four compromise. Some seem to think we cannot pay the interest on he bonds are unjust. The latter may be will be magnificently mounted. Panini will rue to a certain extent, but as we have before said they have been made legal by the acts of the legislature in funding, etc. The idea that the State of Tennessee cannot pay the interest on twelve or fourteen million iollars, and arrange for paying the principal, s simply a monstrous admission of poverty sness. We can pay it and never feel it. At the present rate of tax there has accumulated in the State treasury a helf million dollars. In ratifying the proposition we give no better security than the creditor

IT WILL BE RATIFIED. Jackson Dispatch: "After a very careful outlook and inquiry, we feel assured in an-nouncing that we find no fermidable opposi-

#### THE EXODUSTERS.

Representative Whitthorne Urges Thorough Investigation Into the Cause of the Recent Colored Exodus from Southern States-A General Review of

Democratic party of the State and hold it responsible by saying that party was in power and brought this calamity upon the people. Under these statements of acts and this view of the situation, we deem it our imperative duty to warn every Demo crat and good citizen to rouse up and show this insidious combination of opposition that the Democracy is well aware of their scheme ing Between Whites and and will terribly defeat at the ballot-box their unworthy plot against the welfare and honor of the State. The proposition for set-Blacks at the Close of the War. tlement has received the sanction of the most eminent men of the country and is recommended for its near approach to har-

Increase of Crime in Germany. Attention has been called recently to th the number of offenses legally investigated was 82,000; in 1876 it had swelled to 133,-700, an increase of four-fold. Perjuries increased from 491 to 800; offenses against morality rose from 1072 to 2000, and bodily pjuries from 7900 to 15,000. In six years of age increased nearly 2000. Religious has kept pace with the growth of infidelity. Inflation organs insist that the demonstrate

avowed enemies to the Democracy of the

State, and are acting in total disregard of the most vital interests of the State. It appears that both of these factions have combined,

elieving that if it should be possible to de

eat the present measure of settlement, then

one or the other would have accomplished its

purpose. The purpose of the first would be

y the State. The purpose of the second, the

final repudiation of the entire debt of the State. In either event an attempt would be

made to lay the charge of such a result to the

nonizing the extremes on this very intricate

and vexatious question, that has for a long

ests of the State, and was the fruitful hobb

rifice the honor and fair fame of the State for

the sake of a little official power and place

Let every man turn out and vote for the rati-

the least danger but that it will finally be

fication of this proposition, for there is not

for demagogues who are always ready to sa-

In either event an attempt would be

and criminal tendency produced by that armed conflict. The Fall River Spinners' Strike. FALL RIVER, Mass., June 22.—But thre nore days remain before the spinners' notice expires, and as there seems to be no doubt out that the strike will occur, many are ask ing what course the manufacturers will pur-sue. The manufacturers had determined on however, that they must stand firm this time expressed, especially by storekeepers and run regardless of the strike, believing that with the large number of surplus help in the city and quite a number of working spinners who are opposed to the strike, the naking arrangements for new spinners, and an agent has already been sent to Canada to I

secure help. Result of a Difference. Chicago Tribune: "Hill, the man wh mons, the seducer of his wife, and has now been found guilty of murder in th first degree, was only a postal-clerk, and not belong to one of the first families. Hen Georgia justice has frowned on him with great severity. He has been sentenced to the penitentiary for life, which was all that was ione to Cox, who assassinated Alston in the most cold-blooded manner for no reason whatever. Cox had social influence in his favor: Hill had none. One belongs to a 'good family;' the other did not. It makes al the difference in the world in Georgia wheth

er the murderer is descended from a slave holding father not. Sammy and Martin. Why has nobody thought to draw a pr allel between the career of Samuel J. Tilden and that of Martin Van Buren? Both wer New Yorkers; both were remarkable for skil n political wire-pulling; neither had any deep personal convictions, or troublesome principles of any kind. Both were governors of New York. Van Buren was once the sucsessful candidate of the Democratic party for the Presidency, once the unsuccessful candi date, and once the victim of a nominating convention. Tilden has been once almost successful, and promises to be slaughtered

lains on the nomination that Van Buren Hard on the Czar. The czar of all the Russias was naturally isturbed in his mind, the other night, on finding between the sheets, in his own be had put the papers in that place was begun; and, while they were looking, somebody stuck a revolutionary handbill on the maid f the door of the emperor's own cabinet. This incident reminds one of the question of who could post handbills in St. Petersburg while the soldiers were on guard. "Can you it, except the soldiers themselves?"

The Mexican Trouble CITY OF MEXICO, June 17 .- It is reporte that General Negrete has sent in a messag of submission and asked the elemency of th

government. band trade to be injurious to their interests recently met at the exchange and resolved t and dispatch no goods into the interior. The government immediately ordered the remova of the customhouse to the City of Mexico. whereupon the merchants abandoned their attitude of resistance and resumed business

Preparing the Girls for Life. The representative lady writers of the country seem bent with one accord on bring ing their daughters into professional life. Jennie June's daughter made her debut with Joe Jefferson as "Mecnie" two years ago Prace Greenwood is giving her daughter the with the intent of making a concert singe of her. Lucy Hooper will dedicate her daughter, who has appeared a great many times in parlor theatricals, to the stage, and Mrs. Julia Ward Howe is contemplating the same for her eldest daughter, Miss Maude.

Clara Louise in London The Whitehall Review says: "Mademo selle Clara Louise Kellogg has come \*pecially from America to appear at Her Majesty's in Aida. It is seven years since her last proessional visit to London, where she made her debut in 1867. So far as the freshness of her voice goes it might have been only ve terday, and she has all the ship that made he attractive in former years. The opera in he new bonds, while others think some of which she has scored such a distinct success

> be the tenor. A Political Quartette. Baltimore Gazette: "General Ewing John Sherman, Blaine and Don Cameren are all bound together in one beautiful family te. John Sherman's brother, William Tecomsen, married Thomas Ewing's sisti

LONDON, June 22 .- A dispatch from Berin the Kuldja territory by Chinese soldiers, who are ravaging the country with fire and

Iowa Crop Reports, party and their friends. Both are rank and prospects of large crops and good times.

DO FERELL STAR

The Relations which Existed Between Slaveowners and Slaves, and Aliusion to the General Good Feel-

WASHINGTON, June 23.-Representative

Whitthorne has forwarded a communication

to Mr. Goode, chairman of the house com-

mittee on education and labor, touching the

propriety of the proposed investigation into

the cause of the recent colored exodus from

southern States. After a general review of the relations which existed between the slaveholders and slaves, and an allusion to the accepted by every holder of the bonds of the general good feeling existing between the whites and blacks at the close of the war, and a statement concerning the immense loss afficted upon the south by the late civil strife, Mr. Whitthorne says that in view of the representation made from time to time that the colored man in the south is denied his legal and political rights, that he is deprived of a just and proper reward for his labor, and that his life and liberty is constantly endangered, it is important and instructive to test the truth of these representations outside of the number of offenders under eighteen years partisan statements. In comparing the pro-of age increased nearly 2000. Religious ductions of the south since the war, it is The Quinine Monopolist from his Grave papers declare that "this increase of crime | shown that from 1869 to 1878 there has been an increase of more than three million head of cattle and swine. In ten years preceding tion of silver caused the hard times and the | 1861 there were produced 27,142,285 bales of tion of silver caused the hard times and the hard times caused the increase of crime. The probability is that the chief cause was the demoralization following the Franco-Prusian war. It is a fact well known that all wars in civilized nations tend to turn backward the tide of civilizing influences. We felt this result in this country after the war felt the reverse and indeed the country has a fact well ward the country after the war and the produced 23,142,285 bates of cotton, while for the last eight years there were produced 23,142,285 bates of cotton, while for the last eight years there were produced 27,142,285 bates of cotton, while for the last eight years there were produced 33,226,531 bales. In 1871 there were produced 27,142,285 bates of cotton, while for the last eight years there were produced 33,226,531 bales. In 1871 there wer of the rebellion, and, indeed, the country has not yet recovered from the demoralization and criminal tendency produced by that New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania. The gross earnings of the railroads of the southern States are placed at \$42,927,594 per aunum, and it is held that all the principal ern and western States is paid at the rate a course of action if five mills only were struck against, but laid no plans to meet a general strike. They are all unanimous, per capita of the population in the southern States; and that in a population of a little nore than 9,000,000 in the southern States \$97,907,174 is paid to the laborer, while in a population of 15,000,000 in the northern and western States only \$114,892,364 is paid. many stockholders, that the mills should try Looking to these facts, he continues, can it be said that the laborer of the south is not as well paid as the same classes in other sections of our county? Can it be argued that the hould "stand not upon the order of their going," but flee without thought of the resent or provision for the future? As a donestic and political problem, and viewed in

ts economic light, it is better for both races of the south that the colored race should migrate, provided this migration can be made with careful and thorough consideration. No ther course; free to move wherever they please, none can now rightfully object, except n the discharge of the office of friendship and kindness. If you shall recommend investigation, as I hope you will, I trust it will be in a high spirit of a search after political economy, truth, the interests of humanity

and the common good of our country. Henry James, Jr. New York Times: "Very little is known of Henry James, jr.'s, antecedents and per-sonality, although his fame as a novelist is read and continually growing, both abroad and at home. Somebody well ac-quainted with him and his family says that ne is the grandson of William James, of Albany, this State, a Scotch-Irishman, who came to this country penniless after reaching his legal majority, and acquired great wealth The grand-paternal James was well connected in Europe, and had been fairly educated with a view of entering the Presbyterian ministry He preferred, it seems, a secular to a clerical career, and crossed the ocean with the hope of making a fortune. He began in Albany at the lowest rung of the ladder, taking a posi ominating convention precisely as Van Bu tion as porter in a mercantile establishment en was, though he has the same pre-eminent By energy, thrift and intelligence, he advanced rapidly, and in a few years was in independent circumstances. A other enterprises, he took Among other enterprises, he took an active part in furthering the salt works at Syracuse, and so generally prospered that when he died he left a big estate copies of the revolutionary journal, Zemba i to be divided among eleven children. One Leoboda. Instant search for the person who of his sons was the late Rev. William James. a Presbyterian of the straitest orthodoxy and many harmless idiosyncrasies. One of his daughters became the wife, we think, of President Seelye, of Amberst; another the wife of a son of Martin Van Buren, and still other daughters married New Englanders of

more or less note. Henry James, father of the brilliant novelist, early evinced a bias toward literature, and cherished independent views on all subjects. He embraced the doctrines of Swedenborg, without joining the Swedenborgian church, and went abroad spending years there, and forming a friendwhip with a number of scholars and thinkers Thomas Carlyle among the rest. He is the Moralism and Christianity, Christianity, the Logic of Creation, the Secret of Swedenborg, and other works, displaying profound observation and original ught. He married Miss Welsh, of New York, a woman of fine mind and sterling character. Taey had five children, one daughter, Alice, who has much culture, and is wellknown in Boston literary circles; William James, a ripe scholar, professor of physiology at Harvard; Wilkinson James, who was a gallant Union soldier, and wounded in Colo nel Robert G. Shaw's regiment, at Fort Wagner; a third brother residing at wankee, Wilconsin, and the author of Daisy Miller and Roderick Hudson, who was born here, and is now thirty-six. The novelist went as a small boy to Germany with his parents, and was partially educated in that country. In his teens he returned to his naive land with his father and mether; resided at Newport, Rhode Island, for awhile; visited Europe several times, and, on coming back, went to Cambridge, Massachusetts, where the elder James, aged sixty-eight, now lives. He is again in Europe-his present abode being in London-and likely to remain there for years. He is a bachelor, a decided blonde inclined to stoutness, very precise in manners, quite self-appreciative, and one of the most prolific and brilliant writers of his

A Woman in a Trance. British Medical Journal: "The case of a woman in a state of trance, now under the care of Dr. Langdon Down in the London hospital, has excited much interest and presents a well-marked example of this condition. The patient is a woman twenty-sever years of age, of rather small stature and weak mental capacity. She was admitted on April 3d, on account of symptoms connected with extensive disease of the heart, for which she had been treated as an in-patient in 1877. When admitted there was marked aphonia he complained of great precordial pair and Donald Cameron married a daughter of | frequently expressed her firm idea that 'sh Judge Shermar, brother of John fand Te- was going to be married.' At this time she had no difficulty in taking liquids; no mark cump. Mr. Blaine's mother was a Gillespie half the debt by this proposition. We expect from the people of M'Nairy a calm conclusion and a decisive vote in favor of the compromise."

If these important families form a combination to walk off with all the offices in the country, ordinary people will be compelled to take back seats."

If these important families form a combination to walk off with all the offices in the country, ordinary people will be compelled attributable to the heart disease, and she evinced great disinclination to take and the Gillespies are related to the Ewings. nervous symptoms were present beyond the to take back seats."

A Bussian Expedition against Chinese
Raiders. tion she has remained ever since. At first she could be induced with difficulty to take In announces that in consequence of a raid liquids, but soon she would not swallow even such food, and nutrient enemata had to roused. There was never any kind of con-vulsive seizure, local paralysis, or sign of any further lesion connected with the heart disis no Democrat in this country who believes that his party could command the united support of the southern whites in a normal port of the southern whites in a normal travelers intent on proceeding to East Af- large extent from the ranks of the Republican drawbacks. Farmers are jubilant over the which she made some attempt at resisting. This condition differs from catalepsy in its

ifelessness; but for the performance of the organic functions there is no muscular rigidity, the limbs, when raised, fall as if lifeless, and, if placed in certain attitudes, are not retained fixed as in catalepsy. At present the patient remains in the state described, giving no signs of special disturbance result-

ing from her heart disease. For the particu-lars of this case we are indebted to Dr. B. Rygate, house physician. Dingley's Observations. Ex-Governor Dingley, at the public recep-

tion with which he was honored at Augusta, Maine, last week, upon his return from Europe, endeavored to convince his neighbors that an American needs to go abroad to appreciate how great a triumph awaits his own country in the future. Among other things he said: "I was walking in Oxford street, London, and chanced to glance into a window of a store where cetton goods were sold.
What did I see there? Sheetings labeled,
'Wamsutta mills, New Bedford,' and 'Audroscogin mills, Lewisten.' If I had had
time I should doubtless have found sheetings from every cotton mill in Lewiston and An burn. I stepped in to find out what was asked for both the English and American asked for both the English and American sheetings on the counter. The salesman gave the same price for each. I asked him which were the better (although the difference was manifest). He looked at me a moment and said: 'I suppose this (the American) is the better piece of goods. There's a good deal of clay in the other.' I was traveling on the train in Ireland, and, as much ling on the train in Ireland, and, as usual, America was the subject of conversation. I heard a maz say: 'The difficulty is, we have been claying our goods too much, while these Americans have been making good, clean goods, and they have been sending them to China and other markets, and are cutting us ont ' These little things go to show that America must be England's most formidable ompetitor in the manufacture of cotton and many other kinds of goods. Even in Bir mingham I saw American locks in a window

Everywhere I heard allusions to our wonder ful progress.' New York Evening Post: "There is a rather serious complication quinine manufacturer of Philadelphia. gave liberally to many churches. He the largest and finest church that any con-gregation of the Reformed branch of the Protestant Episcopalian denomination wor hips in, at the corner of Twenty-second and Chestnut streets, in Philadelphia, and he sided in building every other church building or buying every other church which the denomination owns. When he died many of his great schemes of building up churches had not been consummated, and the wil does not give explicit directions as to his nnum, and it is held that all the principal wishes in this respect. Therefore the church at large finds itself indebted to the estate for cidedly in population, and that there is a more than one hundred thousand dellars, constant and general growth of manufacturing establishments. Statistics are given, showing that while farm labor in the northmeans to raise the money or to pay what it owes the estate. On the other hand, the executors and trustees find themselves called upon by law to collect this amount and to hold it in trust for Mr. Powers's grandch dren, as directed by the will. The Philadelphia church will enter suit on two contribu tion cards, each for five thousand dollars dropped into the box by Mr. Powers, neither of which he ever paid

The Bister of Ments, the Poet. New York Times: "Madame Fanny Keats conditions, there were many admirers of the poet who deemed it a disgrace that the sister englishmen and to the world generall hould us permitted in her declining days to affer from neglect, and so they made an effort to procure a grant from the civil list for her maintenance. Money was not, however, one then can or will persuade them to any very plentiful at the treasury, and the utmost prime minister could do was to recom mend a grant of one hundred and fifty ounds from the royal bounty fund, instead of placing Mme. De Llance on the civil list for an annual pension. Although the bounty s not equal to their demands or their expectations, the friends of the aged lady have resolved to accept it, and make it the nucleus of a fund sufficient to keep her in comparaive ease during the remainder of her days. Subscriptions are being now solicited with a view to the increase of the royal grant, and Mr. George William Curtis, of Harper's Weekly, has announced his readiness to receive and transmit subscriptions from any one in this country who may feel disposed by any sentiment of gratitude or obligation

to the poet, to assist in this good work. Prince Soutzo. Prince Soutzo, one of the richest of the Wallachian Boyards and the founder of the ockey club at Bukarest, has just died. Prince utze, like so many of his compeers, was o toreign, not Roumanian, origin, his ancestors being Bulgars. Visitors to the "City of Pleasure" may have remarked his showy mansion, with its gilded railing, close to the Grand boulevard of Bukarest, and the stat-wart negro, one of the sights of the town, who stood six feet six inches in his top boots, and wore a bright scarlet cloak, which floated down to his heels. Albanian servants in white fustanels and girdles, set off with a perfect arsenal of small arms, are the rule among the wealthy Roumanians.

The Swiss Tariff. LONDON, June 22 .- A dispatch from Geeva reports that the Swiss chambers have thorized the government to impose higher luties on tobacco and alcohol A Powder House Blown Up.

SCRANTON, PA, June 21.-The Mosley owder company's glass house, near Jermin, exploded last night, killing the watchman.

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# TESTIMONY.

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